

MAP SHOWING THE PLACES AT WHICH WORK IS IN PROGRESS ON THE RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL—SHADED LINES REPRESENT LOWERING OF SEWERS; SOLID BLACK BLOCKS, ACTUAL TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS.

PRESENT STATE OF THE WORK DONE UPON EACH SUBDIVISION OF THE ROAD.

The actual work of excavation has now begun on the Rapid Transit subway in about a dozen places. Gangs of men are employed tearing up pavements, scooping up dirt in huge buckets or drilling into outcroppings of rock preparatory for blasting. On either side of the excavation steel beams and girders are piled, ready to be riveted into place. Trucks of timber are also heaped beside the steel, for use in temporarily supporting the tracks of the surface railways.

No work has yet been done on Section 1, which comprises the terminal station and loop at the Postoffice, and which will extend to Chambers-st. According to Chief Engineer Parsons, no work will begin there until the question of an extension of the tunnel to Brooklyn under the East River is decided. In case of such an extension, the work in this section will not be so great as the present plans contemplate.

In Section 2, which extends along Elm-st. from Chambers-st. to Great Jones-st., the work of excavation is well advanced between Prince and Great Jones sts. Much work has also been done in this section in diverting the flow of sewers from the North to the East River. This has been done in Centre, Pearl, Park, Oliver, South, Bleeker and Mulberry sts. The changing of the Bleeker-st. sewer presented the greatest difficulties, but has now been accomplished. The work on this section is in charge of the Degnon-McLean Construction Company.

In Section 3, extending from Great Jones-st. to Thirty-third-st., along Fourth-ave., work has begun north of Tenth-st. Here an overhead cable has been erected. An air compressing plant has also been established in the Tenth Square Plaza, at Seventeenth-st. and Fourth-ave., which will generate power for use along the entire route of this section. The compressed air is conducted from the compressors in a five inch supply pipe, laid just below the pavement along the western gutter of the avenue. The sub-contractors of this section are Holbrook, Cabot and Taylor.

The first work on Section 4, which extends from Thirty-third-st. to Forty-third-st., was begun last week at the southern end. The plan contemplates building two tunnels underneath and one on each side of the present tunnel in Fourth-ave. The construction of this section is in the hands of Ira A. Shaler.

The sub-contract for Section 5, from Forty-third-st. to Forty-fifth-st., along Broadway and Broadway, has not yet been let.

In Section 6, extending between Forty-seventh and Sixty-first sts., excavation is now being conducted at the Circle, Fifty-ninth-st. and Broadway, by the Metropolitan Railway Company, according to an agreement between that corporation and Navigation & Co., the sub-contractors.

Section 7 extends from Sixty-first-st. to One-hundred-and-fourth-st., in Broadway. This is the last section which will have a width of four tracks, since at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. the tunnel divides to the northward into two track subways. One of these continues up Broadway, and the other runs eastward under One-hundred-and-fourth-st., and cutting across the northwest corner of Central Park continues north along Lenox-ave.

Work on Section 7 was begun in two places, between Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth sts., and Eighty-sixth and Ninetieth sts. William Bradley is the sub-contractor.

The work which has begun on Section 8, extending from One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. to Broadway, is now being conducted at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. and Lenox-ave., at the edge of Central Park, at Lenox-ave., and One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st.

On Sections 9, 10 and 11, which extend altogether from Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. to the Bronx Park, no excavations have been made except for the necessary changing of certain sewers.

On Section 12, extending from One-hundred-and-fourth-st. to One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., along Broadway, work has begun between One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and the northern end of the section. This is just north of Columbia University. The Croton water main found in the trench is now being relaid on one side. Here many of the old Boulevard trees have been cut down.

The foundations of the north approach have been laid in Section 13, from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., which will consist of an elevated structure across the Manhattan Valley. E. P. Roberts is the sub-contractor.

More work has been done on Section 14, extending from One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. to One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., than on any other section of the subway. L. B. McCabe is the sub-contractor.

At One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. another elevator shaft of similar size is to be sunk 120 feet deep. It will have already been excavated.

Nothing aside from surveys has been done on the remaining two sections of the work, which is to extend north by tunnel from One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. to Fort George, and from the latter point to Bailey-ave., in the Bronx, by an elevated structure.

FASTEST VESSEL IN THE NAVY.

THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER BAILEY EXPECTED TO MAKE THIRTY-THREE KNOTS.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, which is to have her official trials at Newport some time in the first two weeks of October, stands for the fastest craft possessed by the United States Government. In the contract for her the Government required that she should be able to attain a speed of thirty knots, but her builders, the Gas Engine and Power Company, of Morris Heights, expect her to reach thirty-three knots. This makes the Bailey almost one-third again as fast as the average torpedo boat, the speed of which is generally from twenty-two to twenty-three knots.

The Bailey is furnished with four Sigsbee water tube boilers, each equipped with two furnaces. Her engines are capable of developing 5,000 horse-power. She is essentially a seagoing boat, and in time of war she may be expected to accompany the battleship fleet and to serve both as a scout and defense for the heavier vessels.

SAYS THE BRONX IS CLEAR OF MALARIA.

President Murphy of the Board of Health was asked yesterday concerning the reports of a malarial fever scare in the Bronx. He said: "The story of malarial is entirely without foundation. I have health inspectors in the Bronx, and they are investigating the rumor, but there is no truth in it. The part of the city is being taken care of just as well as any other part."

SUIT OVER WASHED REVENUE STAMPS.

Angel M. Trujillo, who was arrested recently by Government agents, charged with washing internal revenue stamps, is in more trouble. This time he has been arrested as the result of an action brought against him in the Supreme Court by Frederic and Walter J. Currie to recover \$120, the amount of stamps bought from Trujillo. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Scott. The plaintiffs are brokers, and operate under the name of A. Harrod & Co. Between November 1, 1899, and July 15, 1900, the plaintiffs assert, they bought \$120 worth of revenue stamps from Trujillo, believing that they were perfectly good. Subsequently a Government agent seized some of the stamps, charging that they were washed.

BIG BARGAINS AT LA LILIPUTIAN.

The little advertisements in the narrow columns look small, but the offers they represent are, in some instances, as big as a house.

THE SALT EXTRACTED FROM THE JUICES OF FRESH FRUITS.

CURES Headache, Constipation and Indigestion

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.

11 Murray Street, New York.

THE LAW OF LOOT.

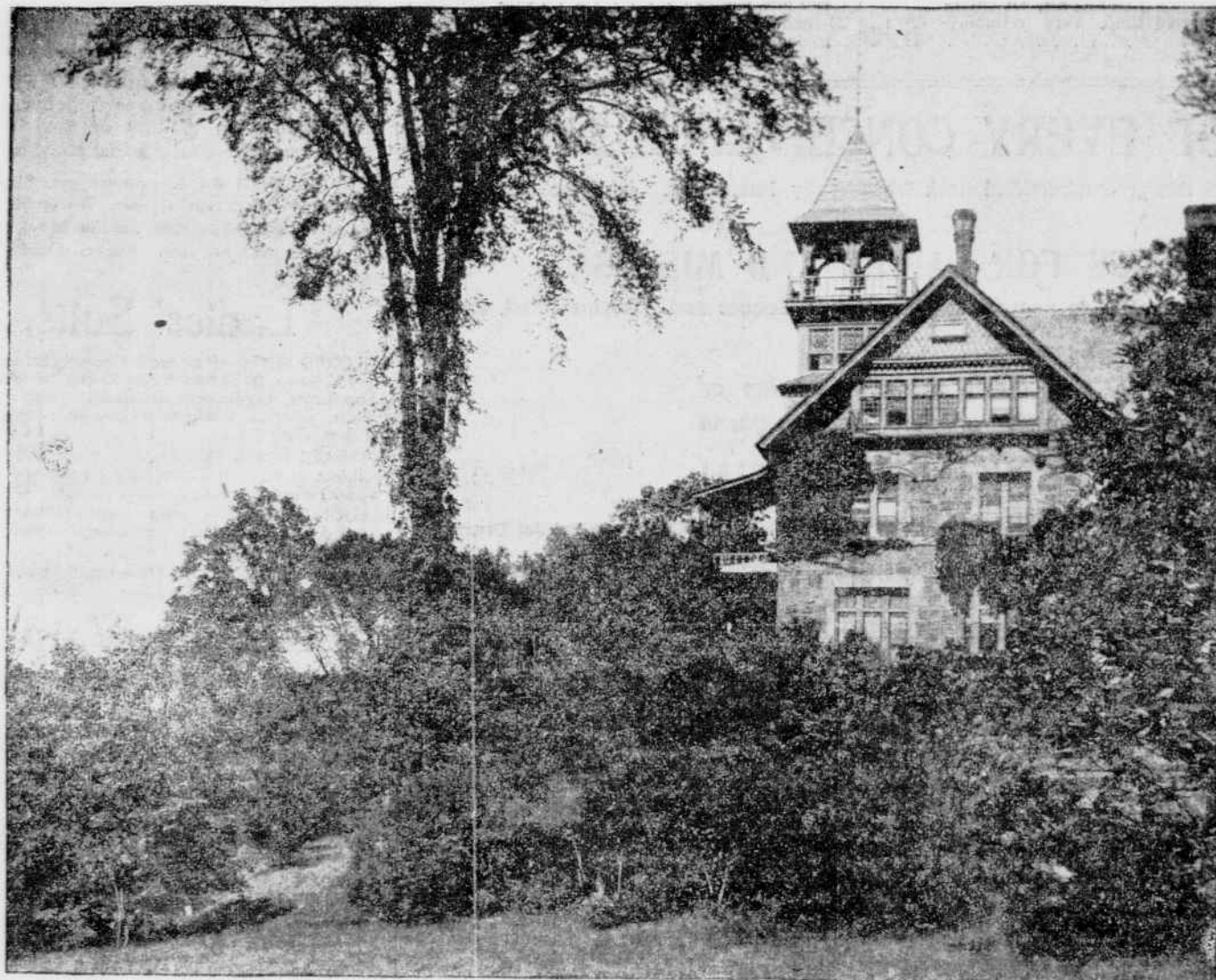
FORBIDDEN IN GENERAL, BUT ALLOWED ON OCCASION.

On the subject of looting much has been heard lately in connection with the seizure, first of Tien-Tsin, and then of Peking. Strictly speaking, it is forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare, and is punished severely in cases of conflicts between Christian nations. But it is sanctioned, or, perhaps, it would be better to say, tolerated, in instances where the foe is either

YALE'S FORESTRY SCHOOL.

ITS FIRST SESSION TO OPEN THIS WEEK IN THE MARSH RESIDENCE.

New-Haven, Sept. 22 (Special).—An interesting experiment in university work will be in full operation when the Yale Forestry School opens its fall term next week Thursday. There will be at first only a half dozen regular students in the new department, but a dozen more will be added from the Scientific School as special men in forestry work when the school year begins.



YALE FORESTRY SCHOOL.

Oriental or African, and where it is considered to add, by destruction of the enemy's property, to the weight of the punishment inflicted through mere defeat. In instances of this kind English, as well as German military regulations, provide that all loot belongs by right to the Crown, and cannot under ordinary circumstances be appropriated or distributed without the consent of the sovereign.

As a rule, the soldiers are not worried with restrictions as long as the looting is done only on a small scale, and there was hardly a soldier who returned from the Sudan that did not bring back with him to his relatives and friends some spoils of war in the shape of Dervish arms and accoutrements. But had the British military authorities been able to discover the identity of the soldiers who looted the royal treasury at Mandalay, and who made away with the ruby covered crown of King Thabaw, they would have been sentenced by court martial either to be shot or to a long term of imprisonment.

Had the Madhi's still carefully concealed treasure been captured after the battle of Omdurman, every bit of it would have belonged to the Crown, and it would have entirely depended upon the good will of the latter whether or not any percentage thereof were distributed among the officers who had taken part in the capture. If the military regulations had been enforced at Tien-Tsin and at Peking, and if loot taken by British soldiers should have been turned into a species of pool, which, after the consent of the sovereign had been obtained, might have been distributed either in full or in part, according to a scale approved by the military authorities, which is based on the relative daily pay of all ranks, the infantry private with a shilling a day being taken as the limit. But it is expressed that the distribution is not a matter of right, but altogether a matter of the will and pleasure of the sovereign, who usually receives as her share any article of particular artistic or intrinsic value. EX-ATTACHE.

JEWISH NEW YEAR BEGINS THIS EVENING.

THE REASON FOR A CELEBRATION LASTING TWO DAYS.

The Jewish New Year begins at sunset this evening. There will be religious services in all the synagogues and in many halls, which have been rented to accommodate the people who are not members of congregations. The synagogues, as well as the improvised houses of worship, will also be open for services to-morrow. With the reformed Jews the holiday ends at sunset to-morrow, but in the orthodox synagogues there will be religious services on Tuesday also, and most of the places of business on the East Side will not be open until Tuesday evening.

The reason for the second day of celebration on the part of the orthodox Jews traces back to ancient times, but has no religious significance. Before the fifteenth century the length of the months was determined by observations, and the people outside of Palestine were informed of the advent of a new moon by signal fires and by messengers. Sometimes these messengers were delayed, and came so late that the festival could not be celebrated on the proper day. This caused the wise men of that day to order that all the festivals should be celebrated for two days by people living outside of Palestine. Calendars were introduced, modern means of communication made the fire and runners unnecessary, but the practice of celebrating the festival for two days had taken such firm root that the orthodox Jews still adhere to the custom.

BIG BARGAINS AT LA LILIPUTIAN.

The little advertisements in the narrow columns look small, but the offers they represent are, in some instances, as big as a house.

THE SALT EXTRACTED FROM THE JUICES OF FRESH FRUITS.

CURES Headache, Constipation and Indigestion

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.

11 Murray Street, New York.

Boxed free on request.



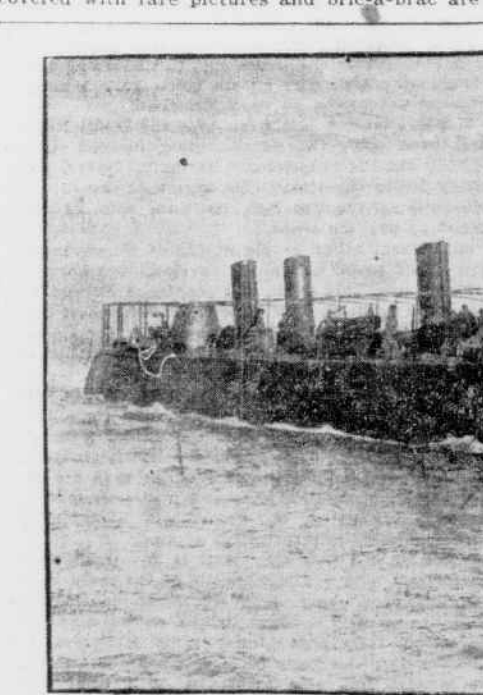
YALE FORESTRY SCHOOL.

The new department starts in a small way, but President Hadley, whose idea was to establish some such an undertaking, believes that it will succeed, and that in a few years it will become one of the most valuable of the special departments of Yale.

For the first year Professor Henry S. Graves, Yale '92, and Professor J. W. Toomey, late of the United States Experiment Station in Arizona, will be the only instructors who will give the whole of their time to the new department. There will be other assistants, however, among them Professors Louis V. Pirsson, in physical geology; Addison E. Verrill, zoology; Samuel L. Penfield, mineralogy; Dr. Alexander Evans, botany; Professor F. H. Newell, United States Geological Survey Department of Hydrography, and Judge Edwin S. Gager, on forestry law. There will be several special lectures on important points in forestry law and on other questions of forest keeping.

A NOTABLE MANSION.

In the last summer the fine residence and grounds bequeathed by Professor O. C. Marsh to Yale for scientific purposes have been put in readiness. The fine old mansion was stripped of its pictures and costly hangings when the executors' sale took place last spring, and turned over to Professor Graves. While the exterior of the house remains unchanged, the interior would not be recognized. The walls that were covered with rare pictures and bric-a-brac are



TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER BAILEY ON HER PRELIMINARY TRIAL TRIP.

now given over to specimens of horticulture from all over the country, and the rooms where rare pieces of antique furniture, gathered from all quarters of the globe, stood, are recitation halls now. One piece of sentiment the new possessors have allowed themselves—the small tripod stand in the window near the roadway, on which Professor Marsh always kept standing a vase of flowers, is retained, and will be kept replenished with flowers, as it was in the professor's time. There was a story that had some sentiment connected with it, as to why Professor Marsh, who was a bachelor, kept his vase of flowers in the window, but there is no basis for it other than petty gossip.

The grounds about the old Marsh place consist of some ten acres, including the house lot, and have been kept in the condition in which Professor Marsh left them, planted thick with rare and imported shrubs, trees and flowers, and set off in scientific style by ponds and private walks. The gardens, which are the most extensive of the kind in the city, will be turned over to the Forestry school for experimental purposes, and all sorts of trees from all sorts of places will be transplanted and grown there. There will

be a forestry nursery also in the grounds, where plants from all over the country can be grown at any degree of temperature needed.

INTERIOR FITTINGS.

The gardens will, however, be for the present a secondary matter with the new school. In the winter most of the instruction will be inside, and it will not be until the spring that the men will be taken out into the country to study trees and wood tracts at first hand. The large central hall, circular in form, and lighted from above by a skylight and on all four sides by windows, and having small rooms at each

AN EAST SIDE WORK.

THE LOSS TO AMBITIOUS STUDENTS IN THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIDSON.

The death of Professor Thomas Davidson, of this city, has called attention to his services to the cause of education and higher culture; but little seems to be known of a work which he was carrying on among the Russian Hebrews of lower New-York. At No. 168 Madison-st., in a modest four-story brick building, Professor Davidson gathered together more than one hundred young men and women of ability and ambition, and was training them to be of high value to the neighborhood which they represented. They were to be, he hoped, "a leaven which should leaven the whole mass" in that most crowded and most interesting part of the city, and slowly but surely the aim was being accomplished.

Two years ago, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Professor Davidson gave at the Educational Alliance, No. 107 East Broadway, a series of lectures on "Problems Which the Nineteenth Century Presents to the Twentieth." While delivering these lectures, he had occasion frequently to enter into private discussion with many of the young people who came to the course. He found them earnest and clear brained, and at once turned his attention to beginning a work which should be of permanent benefit to them and to the neighborhood which they represented. He offered to begin at the Alliance a class in history and sociology, for the benefit of such young people, and his offer was promptly accepted. It may be added that he persistently declined to accept any remuneration whatever.

THE PROFESSOR'S AIM.

His own words will best show the purpose of the class:

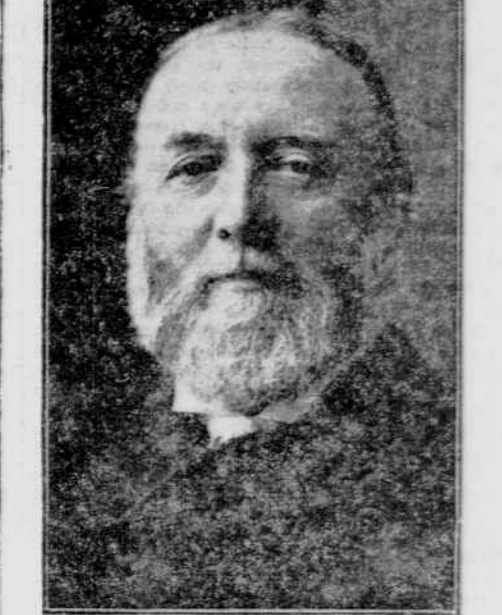
In the discussion which followed the course of lectures on "Problems Which the Nineteenth Century Presents to the Twentieth," I had come to know to some extent the character, aspirations and needs of the young people whom I undertook to instruct. I saw that they were both able and earnest, but carried away by superficial teachings of a Socialistic or Anarchistic sort, greatly to their own detriment and to that of society. My first object, therefore, in taking up the class was to induce its members to study and think out carefully the great problems of sociology and culture in accordance with the historic method, and so to impart to their minds a healthy attitude toward society, to do away with the vengeful sense of personal or class wrong and to arouse faith in individual effort and manly and womanly self-dependence. I desired, moreover, to give them such an outlook upon life as would lift their lives out of narrowness and sordidness, and give them ideal aims. Finally, I wished to train them in the use of correct English, both written and spoken. My method of instruction consisted in gaining their confidence, and in making them do as much as possible. I also tried to impart impulse and give direction. In spite of a little distrust on their part at first, I soon gained the confidence and affection, while they performed the tasks set them with a will and perseverance that were really admirable.

The work undertaken was rather ambitious, but it was carefully supervised by the Professor, and was most creditable. The members of the class drew maps, wrote essays on historic and scientific subjects, epitomized great books, learned poems and so on. The results of this work were shown and discussed. "I have never taught so satis-

factory a class," said Professor Davidson, in speaking of this part work of his.

The class grew so rapidly that the alliance was obliged to transfer it to the annex in Fifth-st. The members organized among themselves classes in Greek, Latin, mathematics, elocution, stenography, and branches equally varied. The object, to impart true culture, kept pace with the growth of the membership, but the introduction of a stenography class shows that the necessity to earn the daily bread was always present. The young people who made up the class were all at work at some kind of another. Materially, their lives differed in no way from those of the majority of the population on the East Side. They were not in any way above the average in worldly possessions—in fact, pressing poverty is far from unknown among them. It is in intellectual ability, refinement and culture that they differ from the mass of the people, and even in those respects they have hundreds of equals. They simply represent the best element among the Russian Hebrews, who, though poor, have the scholarly instinct of the race, intense loyalty to their people and an ideal beyond mere worldly success.

Professor Davidson said to a friend a short time before his death that he thought the whole of his long life had been a preparation for just this work. He had done much in the departments of education and literature; he had founded a summer school at Huronville, in the Adirondacks, but his chief interest centered around this East Side work. As for the young people of his classes, they gave him an affection so complete and entire that his slightest wish was their law. Gratitude unstinted was poured out for him. In the summer many of them would have sufficient money to spend a week or two in Huronville, and these brief glimpses of another world will always be their most treasured memories and a constant incentive to follow the



PROFESSOR THOMAS DAVIDSON. Educator and philanthropist, who died last week.

Lines laid down for them by the man to whom they owe so much. Of the hundreds of students, past and present, to whom the news of the Professor's death brought sorrow, none can be more completely sincere in their grief than the young people of the Huronville school. They have not only lost a friend most dear to them—they seem to have lost a hope, an avenue of escape from conditions which at times must have seemed almost unbearable. Doubtless the work will in some form go on, but the soul of it was the man who has died. He had treated him as a member of scholarly friends who have done much to further his aims; but a less personality cannot be replaced.

The Office Bore came in just as the Editor of "The Plunkville Bugle" seated himself at his table. "What are you going to write about?" asked the Bore. "Right about face," said the Editor, grinning. "We are now going to flop."—(Indianapolis Press.)

EST'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Park Row and Chatham Square

and

121st Street and 3d Avenue

(fourteen street numbers).

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Iron Beds start at \$3.20

Hassocks. 75c., 50c. & 35c.

3-piece Solid Oak SUIT

for the bedroom, \$13.90

COMBINATION BOOK-

CASES and WRITING

DESKS, either oak or

cherry, start at

\$11.75

Others at \$16.25 up to

\$75.00.

BUFFET, in golden oak,

French bevel mirror,

velvet-lined drawer.

\$21.90

TOILET SETS, blue, pink or brown, 10

pieces, \$3.20; 12 pieces,

\$4.90

Odd styles of DRESSERS,

TOILET TABLES and

CHIFFONNIERS in oak,

mahogany, white en-

amel, maple. Some at

1/2 off, where we have

only one of a set left.

Everything for Housekeeping

\$1 Weekly on \$65 Worth

\$6 Monthly on \$100 Worth.

\$50 Monthly on \$1,000 Worth.

Any Amount on as Liberal Terms.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS